The Qu'Appelle Progress.

Vol. V. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1890. No. 17.

Business Directory.

REGINA.

DAWSON, BOLE & Co., Wholesale Druggists, Regina, N. W. T.

QU'APPELLE.

J. F. GUERIN, L.D.S., Dental Surgeon, Main street.

S. H. CASWELL, General Merchant.

J. A. COWAN, General Agent for A. Harris, Son & Co's Agricultural Implements, Qu'Appelle Stn.

H. A. AXFORD, Agent for Massey Manufacturing Co. Complete farmers outfits always on hand.

JAGGER & DAVIES, Agents for Pianos, Organs and anything in the music line.

A. C. PATERSON, Forwarder & General Agent.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD, House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

J. C. PRICE, Carriage and Wagon Maker.

W. H. BELL, Wholesale and Retail Butcher. Dealer in Fresh and Cured Meat, Sausage, etc.

LEESON & SCOTT, Prince Albert Mail Stage line leaves Qu'Appelle every Tuesday morning.

G. M. BAILEY, Boot and Shoe repairing promptly executed on the premises formerly known as the McManus Hotel.

E. J. WEIDMAN, Dealer in Books, Stationery, etc. Agent for Organs and Sewing Machines.

MONEY TO LOAN ON Improved Farms or Town Property, AT A LOW RATE OF INTEREST.
E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle.

R. DUNDAS STRONG, B. A., LATE OF SUPREME COURT, ENGLAND, NOTARY PUBLIC, Advocate for North West Territories, Solicitor, &c.
Money to Lend. Fire, Life and Accident Insurance effected.
QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T.

W. SYME REDPATH, ADVOCATE, NOTARY PUBLIC, Issuer of Marriage Licenses AND INSURANCE AGENT. Box 42. QU'APPELLE, N.W.T.

W. T. THOMPSON, D. T. S., DOMINION LAND SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER. QU'APPELLE STATION.

G. S. DAVIDSON, LICENSED AUCTIONEER For the North West Territories. Sales conducted on the shortest notice. Arrangements can be made at my Office, or at the Progress Office. QU'APPELLE.

J. B. ROBINSON Contractor, Builder, ETC., ETC. QU'APPELLE.
All Work in my Line will Receive Careful Attention.

W. D. McFarlane, QU'APPELLE, N.W.T., Contractor in Plastering, Bricklaying & Mason Work.
Estimates Furnished on Short Notice.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
The patronage of the public solicited.

JOHN B. MILLIKEN, Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of Harness & Saddlery
WHIPS, CURRY COMBS, HORSE BRUSHES, BELLS, BLANKETS, SPURS, TRUNKS, VALISES, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Farm Lands
Excellent Facilities.

JAS. BROWN & SON, SUCCESSORS TO FRANK MARWOOD, General Blacksmiths —AND— CARRIAGE & WAGON MAKERS QU'APPELLE.
A trial solicited from parties having lame or interfering horses. Plow Shares made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. Repairs of all kinds of wood work promptly attended to.
WORK DONE CHEAP FOR CASH.

G. H. V. BULYEA, QU'APPELLE, Insurance & General Agent. DEALER IN FURNITURE, *Flour & Feed, Etc.*
Agent for the Celebrated Doherty Organ
In stock, a full line of Coffins & Caskets.

P. E. DURST, QU'APPELLE, *Watchmaker & Jeweler,* DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS, SPECTACLES, ETC., ETC., ETC.
Particular attention paid to Repairing all kinds of Fine Watches.
Orders by Mail or Stage promptly Attended to.
W. E. INGRAHAM, Manager.

NEW BAKERY. A. McKenzie, QU'APPELLE.
BREAD! FRUITS! CONFECTIONERY, &c., *Constantly on hand.*
Birthday and Bride's Cakes A SPECIALTY.

R. JOHNSTON, QU'APPELLE, ASSIN. DEALER IN Agricultural Implements, Barbed Wire, Buggies, Buckboards & Wagons
LIVERY, Feed and Sale Stable *First Class Rigs.*
Daily Stage to Fort Qu'Appelle.

J. McEWEN, General Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon Builder.
Horse Shoeing a Specialty.
All kinds of Job Work strictly attended to. Plow shares made to order and guaranteed to work. A large quantity of
IRON AND COAL
KEPT ON HAND FOR SALE.
Carriage springs, axles and thimble skeins for Sale.

NEW NOVELS RECEIVED Every Week. QU'APPELLE MEDICAL HALL

The North-West.

News Culled for The Progress by our own correspondents.

INDIAN HEAD.

—Old Zero still keeps a firm grasp.

—Wonder who had crape on their stable door.

—Mr. Wm. Anderson grain buyer here, is making preparations for shipment of No. 1 hard.

—Miss E. C. Carson has returned from a visit to Wolseley and is now visiting her sister, Mrs. D. McIntosh.

—Several of our citizens are endeavoring to organize a temperance society. Hope they will be successful.

—Regular communication of Indian Head Masonic Lodge will be held on Friday, 28th inst. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

—At the curling rink on the 22nd inst. two exciting games were played, one in the afternoon between Prince Albert and Qu'Appelle, and one in the evening between Prince Albert and Indian Head. Following is the score: Prince Albert: Moffat, Stewart, Betts, Campbell, skip—11. Qu'Appelle: Scott, Davidson, Beauchamp, Johnson, skip—10. Prince Albert: Moffat, Stewart, Betts, Campbell, skip—12. Indian Head: M. C. MacLean, J. Bannell, W. R. Boyd, Dan MacLean, skip—15.

—A meeting of the Municipal Council was held on the 22nd. The chief business was passing by-laws, appointing a treasurer and an assessor. The motion passed at the last meeting cancelling the vote of $70.00 to the clerk for immigration purposes was struck out of the minutes. The finance committee authorized payment in full of demands from the various school districts, also the collector's salary and expenses, with the addition of $10.00 for extra work. The collector's roll was accepted. A by-law exempting personal property to the amount of $100 from taxation was passed. A motion was passed authorizing the payment of $70 to the clerk for immigration purposes. Council adjourned till March 15.

FAIRVIEW.

—Mr. Fowler, a cousin of Mr. Levi Shaw, has arrived here with the intention of settling.

—The settlers here have organized a public school and are advertising for a teacher in our columns.

—The settlers in this neighborhood are very much in need of a post office, as many of them have to go twenty miles or more to get their mail. If a mail route were established from the town of Qu'Appelle by way of Spencer's or Cates's with an office there and another here it would be along the regular line of travel and serve a large number of settlers.

McLEAN.

The young man referred to in McLean correspondence strikes back as follows: "I happened to notice in your issue of last week an article in the way of a hit or a dab at the fellow with the racing mare and new harness. No doubt Mr. Intelligence thinks it very clever. He may think that me is quite a critic, but I think before proceeding to part with any more wisdom that he had better soak his head for twenty four hours, then apply a mustard plaster, but be careful and not make it too strong in case it leaves nothing but the empty skull.

WOLSELEY.

The funeral sermon of Miss Cora Nix, daughter of John Nix, was preached by Rev. W. Clague in the Presbyterian church on Sunday week.

—A. E. Bunberry has been appointed by the Agricultural Society to go east to Ontario in the interests of Wolseley as immigration agent. If he succeeds in procuring Canadian immigrants the district will not lose much by the Crofters going to Saltcoats.

—Two horses were killed and another severely injured by a train on the morning of the 14th inst. Two of the horses belonged to Robert Mitchell, the other being owned by a lad in Mr. Mitchell's employ, named John Paine. One of the horses was carried quite a distance on the cow catcher.

WHITEWOOD.

—Mr. and Mrs. Macaulay paid a visit to Virden last week to see their friends, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier.

—Mr. Erghente, who has gone home to Holland, intends bringing out a number of families and settling them upon the Assiniboine land.

—M. Jamieson, of the Richelieu Ranch Co., shipped last week 187 drafted sheep to Winnipeg. They were all in fine condition and three fat. The balance of his stock, some seven or eight hundred are doing well and have been out up to the beginning of the late heavy snow. Another proof of the satisfactoriness of our district for sheep raising.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

In thousands of households all over Canada the merits of Yerba Buena, the great family medicine are well known. It is esteemed as one of the best cures for rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, sore throat, croup, quinsy, sprains, bruises, burns and all pain. Underneath, or internally

BROADVIEW.

—Trains all behind time now, but better late than never.

—La Grippe has left the town, but not without leaving his mark beumd him.

—The business carried on by J. Clementson in the future is to be Messrs. Clementson and Patterson.

—Mr. Jones, of Round Lake Mission, died at an advanced age on the 18th inst. He was much respected by all who knew him.

—Our Miss Moore leaves us in a short time for the United States. We believe that some folks would prefer her stopping here. We all like her, but perhaps not all alike well.

—A few days ago No. 46 engine was thrown off the line owing to the switch being turned the wrong way. There was no serious damage although it was some time before it got on the line again.

—The roads are very bad generally round here. In fact, except in one or two places, we have no roads at all. Mr. C. Dold tried a four in hand last week, and had enough to do to get through. But then his "Sandy is a silky, self-willed horse, who prefers rest to work.

—A. G. Thorburn, M. L. A., has just returned from his trip to Ottawa. He reports mild, damp weather down there, while we have a cold bracing atmosphere and snow enough to secure plenty of hay and good crops generally next summer, which should make the hearts of the farmers sing for joy.

—On Sunday the police seized several bottles of Old Rye whiskey consigned to a gentleman at Grenfell. I heard that law abiding town which has done without a policeman for so long is to have one in the future. If all the seizures the police have made lately were going to the same town I should say the prohibitionist would welcome him.

PHEASANT FORKS.

—Mr. Alfred T. Loveridge recently had an important addition to his family—a son and heir. Both mother and babe are doing well.

—The directors of the Cheese and Butter Company, of this place held a meeting on Monday last. Arrangements were made for holding an adjourned shareholders' meeting for securing the services of a cheesemaker and for preparing bylaws.

—Mr. George Newham, who has been down to Brandon, for some time has returned to the Colony, also Mr. J. W. North, another of our settlers, who has been up to Calgary for some months, is now here spending the winter with his mother and sister.

—Owing to the heavy falls of snow, travelling is very bad in this district. Notwithstanding the best efforts of our stage driver, the mails arrive every irregularly. Several times he has been unable to keep the trails, and altogether is having a pretty hard time of it.

—The expected visit of Rev. Dr. McLean has been indefinitely postponed in consequence of the severity of the weather. We hope to have the pleasure of his services, when the days are longer and the roads better. Had he come as expected, only very few could have got to hear him.

LETHBRIDGE.

E. G. Kirby, the local Dominion Land agent, was married in marriage to Miss Eva Cruand, of this town, by the Bishop of Calgary and Saskatchewan, in St. Augustine's church. F. Champneys gave away the bride.

—The Bishop of Calgary and Saskatchewan arrived in town on Saturday night from MacLeod and on Sunday morning held a confirmation service at which there were seven candidates present. The bishop is the guest of Dr. Mewburn while in town.

—The "old-timers" are feeling much happier now that the extension of the Galt railway is assured. They feel that they will soon be rewarded for holding on to the lands they own; there is no doubt there will be quite a rush in the real estate line before very long.

—By the death of Earl Shannon, his eldest son, Viscount Boyle, formerly a member of the Northeast Council, succeeds the deceased peer as sixth Earl of Shandon.

The election to fill the vacancy in the representation of Hobbinand in the House caused by the unseating of Mr. Cotter, Iberian, was held on the 20th, and resulted in the election of Dr. Montague, Conservative, by 246 majority. Political circles are at a loss to account for the big change in the sentiment of the constituency, but as usual, the losing side charges bribery and corruption on a large scale.

The comparative quietness with which the Orange Incorporation Bill passed its second reading in the Council in Parliament was a surprise to a good many people who expected it would meet with a storm of opposition. The vote, however, shows that both parties felt it an open question and members voted generally with a view to consequences in their constituencies, and had the Liberals voted against, the bill, as they did on its first introduction, they would have defeated it.

DIZZINESS CAUSED BY DYSPEPSIA.
Dizziness is a symptom of dyspepsia. "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for dizziness, which came over me in spells, so that I had to quit work for a while. Took it B. B. entirely cured me."
JOHN WRIGHT, Chesterfield, Ont.

Territorial Immigration Agent.

Mr. Charles Edward Cullen left Regina on Friday last, commissioned by the North-West Government as Immigration Agent to Europe in the interest of the Territories.

The Calgary Herald quite properly asks as to the instructions and duties of this the first plenipotentiary from the North-West to foreign countries. This same question together with the agent's qualifications, presented itself to us when the idea of an agent was first mooted at the last sitting of the Legislature. The result of our inquiries at that time and since will answer the Herald's question and give our readers information at the same time.

The commissioning of Mr. Cullen in this capacity was the carrying out of the report of the Standing Committee on Immigration of the Legislative Assembly, made on Nov. 2nd last session, on page 51. Mr. Cullen asked no further remuneration than that his expenses be paid, and the Legislature fixed the sum to be paid him at $5 per day to cover travelling and all other expenses.

Mr. Cullen on leaving the North West proceeds directly to England, and afterwards visits Germany, Austria, Hungary, Moldavia, Roumania, Southern Russia and Bessarabia. This will occupy about four months and during that time Mr. Cullen will cover 25,000 miles, and as he will only be allowed about $600 for expenses it can easily be seen that the arrangement is an economical one for the Territories. He will report regularly to the North West Government.

The members of the Legislature for the several districts will supply Mr. Cullen with information, literature, &c. His address will be in care of the Royal Colonial Institute,—of which he is a member —Northumberland Ave., London, England.

After careful inquiry we can speak with much confidence of Mr. Cullen's qualifications for the position. He has resided in the North West for four years, and during that time he has been more or less connected with successful immigration work. Mr. Cullen speaks nine languages and can converse with all the people he will visit in their own tongue. He has previously visited all the countries named, in the employ of the British Government as interpreter on boundary and other commissions, and holds the most flattering testimonials from the British authorities. Mr. Cullen is a man of means, who came to this country for his health; he thoroughly believes in the great future of the country, and is an enthusiast on immigration and has a more extended and comprehensive scheme, for the carrying out of which he hopes that his success in the working out of his present undertaking may prove a stepping stone.—Regina Journal.

TRUST AN OLD FRIEND.
Old friends are best, and if ever sufferers had a friend, Hagyard's Yellow Oil can justly claim the distinction. Pain never stays long where it is used, while for croup it is a specific. Parents should keep it in the house as a safeguard against accidents, frost bites, chilblains, sprains, bruises, burns, etc.

Notice of motion has been given in the Manitoba Legislature to declare vacant the seat for North Winnipeg on the ground that the present incumbent, Lyman M. Jones, has removed to Brantford.

A woman named House, who deserted her husband at Comber, Essex, in August last, has been discovered in Belleville living with a man named Allen, alias Hotwell. She has promised to return to her home.

J. M. Parrott's barn, near Odessa, was wiped out by fire last week. Four horses, five hundred bushels of oats and seven hundred bushels of barley were destroyed. The fire was started by the upsetting of a lantern. No insurance on stock.

Count de Koffigne, who has established a chickory factory at Whitewood, Manitoba, states that he is meeting with great success in the venture and says the chickory grown there is much superior to that imported from France, Germany and Holland.

The French Council of Agriculture has voted in favor of imposing a duty of 5 francs on Indian corn, 5 francs on [illegible] and its derivatives, 3 francs on rice [illegible] husk and 8 francs on broken and cleaned rice and rice flour.

The papers of Lemberg assert that Russian agents in Galicia are endeavoring to persuade the peasants that the money appropriated by Austria to relieve the distress arising from the failure of the crops is a gift from the Czar.

A Melbourne, Australia, despatch says the Colonial Conference has unanimously adopted a motion in favor of Colonial federation.

The Rome Riforma fears the death of the Sultan of Zanzibar may lead to troublesome complications.

A sad accident happened to a wedding party at Pontivy, France, Thursday. The vehicle conveying the bride and bridegroom and a number of their friends was upset and they were precipitated into the river. The bride and bridegroom and ten others of the party were drowned.

In the House of Commons Mr Gladstone congratulated the Government upon the prompt action they had taken in the Portuguese dispute and their success in negotiating the Samoan treaty. He hoped that the Local Government Bill would be conceived in a liberal spirit.

IS OUR CLIMATE CHANGING.
The past few seasons have been so severe that thousands are attacked by coughs, colds, hoarseness, influenza, asthma, bronchitis, etc. To these we recommend Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as the safest, surest and best remedy yet produced for all throat and lung troubles.

The Qu'Appelle Progress

Is Published every Thursday

At The Progress Printing Office; in the Town of Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia, Canada.

Prohibition First in Politics.

The rates for our advertising space by contract are as follows:

	One week.	One month.	Three months.	One year.
One column	$7 00	$10 00	$20 00	$60 00
Half column	4 00	6 00	15 00	40 00
Quarter column	3 00	4 00	10 00	30 00
Three inches	2 00	4 00	8 00	25 00
Two inches	1 50	3 00	5 00	20 00

Business cards $1 00 per month payable quarterly.

The above rates do not apply to auction sales, entertainments, tenders, meetings, legal notices, or anything of a transitory nature. Transient advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents per line each additional insertion. Yearly advertisements allowed to be changed monthly, if oftener $1 00 will be charged for each additional change.

Business locals, 50 cents for first twenty-five words, 2 cents for each additional word.

The publisher reserves the right to refuse to insert advertisements of a questionable or objectionable character.

Subscription price; $1.00 per annum, invariably in advance; single copies 5 cents.

A liberal commission will be allowed to parties who are willing to act as agents for us. Write for terms.

Address, JAMES WEIDMAN,
Qu'Appelle Station, Assin.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1890.

CONTRACTION.

As will be seen by this issue of THE PROGRESS we have cut down the size of the sheet, and at the same time the size of the type in order that the amount of reading matter may not be materially reduced. We do not apologize for the change but will explain that this step has been necessitated by the falling off in our local advertising patronage, as will be seen by a glance at our columns. It was not till after mature deliberation that we decided upon the reduction in size, and it has been done to keep the expense of publication if possible within the income from all sources. Compared with others we have always given a better paper than our advertising patronage was intitled to, and propose to continue doing so. Our aim has been to produce a paper that in the outside world would be a credit to the town in which it is published, and we have reason to believe that in this we have succeeded. Our advertising columns will show by whom and to what extent our efforts are appreciated. It gives us pleasure to say that we have a subscription list to be proud of. In these hard hard times, a paper must be possessed of merit to hold its own. We have done more than that. The number of our subscribers has been increasing steadily. Therefore having limited our space, the advertisements will be crowded back so that they shall not occupy a line beyond the space contracted for, and the balance of the paper filled with reading matter that will tend to bring the Qu'Appelle district, and in fact the whole Northwest, prominently before the public. It is not a matter of much consequence as to the size of the sheet so long as the people get the value of their money in the kind of reading they want, and that is what we shall continue to give. We are desirous of increasing our staff of Northwest correspondents in order to give all the news of every locality in the Territories, and will be glad to hear from anyone who can send an item. Jot down the items and we will put them in proper shape. Our aim shall be to make THE PROGRESS more than ever a live Territorial as well as local paper, always on the side of right and for progressive principles regardless of party.

DUALISM IN PARLIAMENT.

The great debate on Mr. Dalton McCarthy's bill to abolish the official use of the French language in the Northwest Territories occupied seven days of the Dominion Parliament, and long ones at that. Many of the speeches by leading politicians of both parties were lacking in the moral courage which rises equal to a great occasion. There was a persistent refusal to face the real merits of the question, and such an amount of specious trimming as to discredit the House to a greater or less extent with fair minded men. Mr. McCarthy himself came in for a large amount of personal abuse, which only showed the lack of argument of his opponents. That gentleman has always been regarded as an able and honorable statesman, and his course in the present instance has not belied his record. It is only a man of great moral courage and rectitude of principle that can stand out from his party and espouse a cause which must alienate from him many former political associates. Mr. McCarthy has correctly interpreted the sentiment of Protestant Canada and particularly the Northwest Territories, in taking up the guantlet thrown down by a hierarchy that would turn to its own advantage the political division which ranges one half of our English speaking people against the other in party conflict. It is such a state of things Mr. McCarthy seeks to correct. No doubt he has undertaken a difficult task, and will be misrepresented and misunderstood, but his courageous and dispassionate conduct of the Equal Right cause will stand him in good stead when an appeal is made to the country. The question involved by his Bill proved a most difficult one for the politicians to deal with. It was in fact so embarrassing that its solution (or what passed for a solution) could only be reached by the Tory lion lying down with the Grit lamb. But the measure of peace secured is only temporary. The Northwest will never consent to a continuance of a special language privilege that can only work harm to the country. On the first opportunity it will have to go, as it has already gone in Manitoba. Sir John Thompsons amendment, the terms of which will be found in our summarized report of the debate on the question, while it is regarded as a compromise, is still considered by some a concession. But it is an exceedingly small one, if it can be considered a concession at all. It only gives the Assembly power after the next election to regulate its own proceedings as to the language used. In the courts and the printing of the ordinances and in school matters French will still be an official language. This is not even a half way measure of justice to the demands of the Legislative Assembly that they be given full power to deal with the question. Mr. McCarthy expresses a determination to bring up the question in another way. It will continue the deep interest taken in the question to watch the plucky fight he is making.

PROHIBITION PARTY.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Halifax, N. S., on the 10th inst., in the interest of the Prohibition party in that province. Mr. J. T. Bulmer, the leader of the party in the maritime provinces, presided and the Rev. W. Brown, of Halifax, and the Rev. Dr. Shaw, of Toronto, were the principal speakers. The party in the extreme east is very aggressive and is rapidly gaining strength. From the chairman's address we excerpt the following reference to THE PROGRESS.

"In forming a party we had to create everything, we found the press all against us, but now we have the Canadian Voice and other papers. He said Napoleon dreaded three papers more than an army of 100,000 bayonets, and we have now that number in Canada, the Qu'Appelle Progress out at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, the Nation in Toronto and the Voice in this city."

—Hon Senator McInnes, of British Columbia, has introduced a Bill into the Senate to provide for the official use of the Gaelic language in official proceedings in Parliament in the same way as English and French are used. If we are to recognize more than one language Gaelic has just as good claims as French.

In his recent speech on the dual language question, Sir Hector Langevin stated that while the translation and publication of the journals and ordinance of the North-West had cost $92, 00 in thirteen years, only $4,000 of that amount, or an average of less than $400 a year, had been paid for French translation and publication. These figures may be correct, but they do not properly represent the present situation of affairs. At the Calgary public meeting Wednesday last Mr. Cayley stated that while the cost of French printing in 1883 was $350 1 in 1887 it has risen to $1,000 for printing and $1,000 for translation, and the latter had cost $3,000 for three years. These figures may seem small at Ottawa, but by the comparatively small population of the Territories they are not so regarded.

TOMFOOLERY.

The majority of those who have spoken in the debate on the dual language have condemned Mr. McCarthy as a disturber of our civil harmony. He is charged by nearly all his critics, and they are multitudinous, with casting the apple of discord among our people. This puerile accusation has been at all times and in all nations the cardinal cry against men who have possessed the courage of their convictions. What does it amount to? There never was such an apple of discord in Europe as Martin Luther; never a greater disturber of peace in England than John Hampden; never more dangerous agitators in the United States than William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and their fellow Abolitionists. To condemn and denounce a public man in a free country on the ground that the constitutional and responsible utterance of his opinions is creating discord is the purest tomfoolery. It proves merely a dearth of better arguments on the part of those who resort to it, and these are, we do not regret to say, the majority of the speakers against him in the present debate in Parliament.—Ottawa Journal.

High License in Boston.

A Democratic paper, the Boston "Post," says; "High License affects the liquor traffic in connection with politics in three ways: it increases both the money payment for each license and the gross amount received from the whole number granted, it swells the gross profits of the traffic, and it tends to consolidate the capital employed and to concentrate the business in a comparatively small number of hands. The amount of liquor consumed is not materially diminished by a system which still leaves it easy to obtain all that is desired; while as the expenses for carrying on the traffic as a whole are of course immensely lessened, the margin of profit is correspondingly increased. It is a matter of common report that the returns of the liquor business in the city of Boston were never so large as under the present system, and there are probably few, if any, places where liquor is sold which have not cleared a greater net profit this year than under the old license fees. At the same time that the financial interests dependent upon political action are thus considerably increased, they are thrown under such control that they can make themselves felt in politics practically as a unit. For political, if not business purposes, the trade can be united in a "ring." These conditions inevitably lead, as they have already done in this State, to an increased influence of the "rum power" in politics.

A Drummer on Prohibition.

The meeting of the Young Men's Prohibition Club in Association Hall in Toronto recently was addressed by Mr. S. A. Haines, of Nutterwood, N. J., and the founder of the Commercial Travellers' Temperance Society. Mr. Haines is an old commercial traveller, and during his trips with the grip gained a large amount of information of the effect of the drink upon the business men, and his arguments on that score were very forcible. The liquor traffic, he said, always debauches manhood, and it would be found that nine out of every ten men who were debauched were made so through drink. He said that the worst feature of the drinking habit was the unwritten law of treating, that law being more fully recognized and less broken than almost any of the written laws of the country. He advised his hearers not to treat if they ever went into a bar-room for a drink. He complimented Toronto on its quiet Saturday night and Sunday, it being something that could not be seen in almost any other city of its size in America, and altogether different from what he had found in other cities. He closed his remarks by arguing strongly in favor of prohibition, which, he said, would surely come. The first prohibition law was made on Mount Sinai, in the words: "Thou shalt have no other gods but me," and that law will be carried out. The easiest way to do it, he thought, was to close up the gilded saloons and hotel bars, and the low saloons and whisky dives will soon close themselves up.

The Mail says: "The Liberal party controlled by Ultramontanes is seeking to oust the Tory administration, controlled by the broader minded Gallicans. Such is the present situation in Dominion politics. Laurier is a man of whom no one likes to speak harshly, but it is manifest that as a French Canadian tool to Mr. Mercier and the Jesuits, it is not in his power to lead the Liberals from Ontario along the path which they must pursue if they wish to escape other Haldimands.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney laid on the table a statement of the cost of printing ordinances and other official papers in the Northwest Territories 1887 to 1889, which was $5,366. The number of ordinances printed in French for this period amounted to $2,540. All the ordinances in French printed from 1878 to 1881 were practically distributed in 1883. One hundred and twenty-six were distributed 374 were on hand. From 1884 to 1887 these ordinances were printed during 1887 and not delivered until the session of the Assembly in 1888, when all the ordinances were printed. "To one who demands," says the return, "and the circulation then would be misleading.

REMARKABLE CURE OF AN ULCER.

SIR.—Two years ago I had an ulcer on my ankle Knowing Burdock Blood Bitters to be a good Blood purifier, I got a bottle and a box of Burdock Healing Ointment, and after using three bottles an three boxes I was entirely cured, and recommend B. B. B. everywhere. MRS. W. V. BOYD, BRANTFORD, ONT.

THE DUAL LANGUAGE BILL.

IT IS WARMLY DEBATED BY OUR M. P.'S AT OTTAWA.

What Sir Hector Langevin and Mr. Blake Think About the Bill—The Provincial Treasurer's Financial Statement —Ontario's Finances in Good Shape.

OTTAWA, Feb. 17.—The feature of last week in the House of Commons was the debate on Mr. McCarthy's anti-French Bill. It was taken up on Wednesday and was continued Thurday and Friday and it will be made the first order to-day. Unusual interest was manifested in the debate. The House sat till midnight every day and the galleries were crowded all the time. On Wednesday Mr. Davin moved that it is expedient that the Legislative Assembly of the North West Territories receive authority to deal with the subject of the bill by order or enactment after the next general election. Mr. Davin described Mr. McCarthy as such a busy man that he took up his information, as certain birds do their food, on the wing, and it was therefore not surprising that his conclusions were somewhat flighty. He was too busy to be well informed, too much of a nisi prius lawyer to be accurate, and too much of a mere lawyer to be a statesman.

Col. O'Brien spoke in favor of the bill, deprecated the attempt to throw into the affairs of the North West Assembly a bone of contention which would enable the minority there to have a control similar to that which they exercised here.

Col. Denison concluded it was the duty of the Dominion to declare now that English was to be the only official language, instead of leaving the question to be dealt with by the foreigners who might be expected to crowd into our North West within the next few years and possibly to outnumber the English-speaking settlers.

On Thursday Mr. Mulock opened the debate, and denounced in the strongest terms Mr. McCarthy's statement that if the difficulty was not settled with ballots in this generation, it would be with bullets in the next.

Sir Hector Langevin made a passionate and eloquent tirade against the introducer of the bill. He charged that gentleman with inveterate hostility to the French. "He doesn't like them," exclaimed Sir Hector. "He hates them. He hated them from the moment he came into Parliament. He will suppress us," he says, "but I defy the honorable gentleman," he excitedly exclaimed. "The task is more than his strength. He may destroy a few French in that far-away country, but one day they'll be twenty times more numerous than they are to-day, and one day justice will be done to them by force of circumstances."

"Equal rights," he exclaimed, turning to and pointing at Mr. McCarthy, "if this is the kind of equal rights he would give, the honorable gentleman's political career will be a short one."

"We intend keeping our language sacred," he continued. "We will speak that language even if this Parliament forbade it in the courts and legislature, but we will not be prejudiced. I could speak in French now much better than in my broken English, but I know I would not be understood by all in the House. He declared that two could play at Mr. McCarthy's game, and if the minority in one province were oppressed, so might the minority of a different class in another.

Mr. Charlton opened the debate on Friday and favored the bill. He was followed by Hon. Mr. Blake who spoke for two hours. He was pleased neither with the bill nor the amendment. He concluded with the declaration that until Canadians agreed on these lines there would be for Canada neither peace, prosperity nor promise. Mr. Blake characterized the bill as an attempt to introduce the thin edge of the wedge with which it was intended to rip and cleave the Dominion.

Chaplean spoke for over three hours, and sat down without offering to support any amendment yet proposed, or saying what line he intended to pursue. His whole speech was a defence of permitting French in the Northwest.

Sir Richard characterized the debate as a remarkable one throwing light on dark places of their political firmament. He twitted Sir John, McCarthy and the Conservative party for the sudden conversion to prove the rights to which they were so long opposed. No good could come out of the agitation nor was any good intended. It was an apple of discord and the worst way was to leave it as a footing over open score. The preamble was offensive and unnecessary, and he did not blame the French for being offended at it. This was not the way to build up a united nation here. McCarthy was trying an impossibility in wiping out the language of one-third or one-fourth of the people by legislation. He laid down the principle that in these questions provincial rights should prevail, but thought that the Territories had no power yet to deal with it. While the declaration of the council on this question was not spontaneous, but came from the outside it would be better for all parties if a decision on the matter was reached. Sir John's suggestion met his views. He denounced the anti-French crusade and advised the withdrawal of Beaubien's amendment on the same grounds as Quebec's rights had been protected last year. Justice should be done in the present instance without prejudice to anybody.

McCarthy said he looked around in vain for sympathetic glances, but he stood there to do his duty, even if alone. He criticised Cartwright's partizan appeal and claimed it left him without one shred of statesmanship. His bill might be overcome by force of numbers, but not by weight of argument. Defending himself against the accusation that he was raising the agitation for selfish purposes and ends, what was he to gain by sundering himself from his party which was willing to advance him. He explained how a question arose on the floor of the House by Governor Royal delivering a speech in the Northwest Assembly in French. He himself was totally blameless. Blame was laid on the shoulders of Mills for the question arising at all, it being charged that the member for Bothwell connived at the insertion of the dual language clause in 1876. He had nothing to do with the organization of Equal Rights societies, and asserted that instead of introducing himself to this question, he had only spoken when urgently requested to do so by the people. He expressed that he only spoke at the Portage because his friends had arranged for the place and repudiated the idea that he was animated by bigotry or dislike towards the French. The anti-agitators were those who misrepresented him. After dealing with Langevin and Chapleau's attacks on him he assailed Laurier and claimed that the "bastard nationality" referred to was not French, but any nationality which in Canada set itself up as a separate one. He only knew one nationality, which reached from sea to sea. French would never be the dominant language in the Northwest. He read letters and telegrams showing that the feeling in the Northwest was in his favor, and opposition came from separate school supporters. He doubted whether some of these meetings had ever been held.

Chaplean took exception to this and a lively scene ensued, charges and counter-charges of false telegrams being hurled at each other.

Senator Perley was quoted by McCarthy as an authority that the Northwest was solid for one language only. The Riel agitation was discussed and Blake and Laurier came in for a fierce denunciation. French schools and their teaching to build up French nationality were alluded to. The history of Canada had been a series of concessions to the French, who were in a better position now than under their own kings. He never had to deal with the French in Quebec and appealed to the House to deal with the bill fairly and squarely and eliminating the objectionable preamble, to vote it on its merits.

Sir John Thompson moved the following amendment:

"That the House having regard to the long continued use of the French language in Old Canada and to the covenants on the subject, embodied in the British North America Act, cannot agree to the declaration contained in the said bill as the basis thereof: That it is expedient in the interest of the national unity of the Dominion that there should be a community of language among the people of Canada; that on the contrary this House declares its adherence to said covenants and its determination to resist any attempts to impair the same; that at the same time the House deems it expedient and proper and not inconsistent with the covenants that the legislative assembly of the Territories should receive from the Parliament of Canada power to regulate, after the next general election of the assembly, the proceedings of the Assembly and the manner of recording and publishing the rules of proceedings."

Sir John Macdonald said the Government accepted the responsibility of Thompson's amendment, and hoped it would be a measure of peace and the best means for getting over the temporary feeling in Canada. He agreed with the greater part of Blake's amendment, but while the first part would please Quebec, the postponement of the question would displease the Northwest. Thompson's amendment was a compromise which met the whole case, and he implored the house to accept it. But power should not be given immediately to the Northwest as the assembly was not elected on that issue, and consequently it could not speak with authority. No power was conferred on the assembly to alter the constitution and any action should be deferred until after the elections to see what the people would do after hearing this discussion. Objection would be taken to the amendment that it did not provide for the printing of the ordinances. This was true because the printing of the ordinances was no matter of concern to the assembly, instancing that the commons had nothing to say about the printing of the statutes. Ones signed by the Governor-General they were beyond the control of the Government and were printed by the Queen's representative without the interference of parliament. Lieutenant Governor Royal published the ordinances in the language he was instructed from Ottawa to publish them. He hoped McCarthy's measure would be rejected by a large majority. He made a strong appeal to all without party feeling to unite in making the French and English one people.

Mr. Edgar supported Thompson's amendment and Barron and Peter Mitchell opposed it and supported McCarthy. Mr. Cook condemned the attempt to exterminate the French language in any part of the Dominion.

Mr. Beckard spoke from a Quebec standpoint and Mr. Dewdney denied there was any agitation over the dual language in the Northwest, and thought the French there should continue to have the privilege of having the ordinances printed in French, the cost of which would be a small.

Davies differed from the amendment because it did not finally settle the question which had assumed national importance. He agreed with Davin's amendment.

Langevin defended the French against the aspersions of McCarthy.

Charlton compared the three plans before the House, and said that of the Minister of Justice was the least worthy of all. The right way to deal with the question was directly and permanently and he saw no reason for withdrawing his amendment from the McCarthy bill, failing to see anything in the bill to create enmity between the two races. Did, he asked, the dual language attract thousands to the Northwest or the want of it prevent the French in their thousands migrating to New England.

Beausoleil said he would vote against the amendment, and Clarke Wallace favored it as a measure of peace. Mr. Watson preferred Davin's amendment, and other French themselves were largely to blame for this agitation, because clause 110 had been smuggled in by Senator Girard contrary to the wishes of the government of the day. He questioned McCarthy's sincerity and honesty, and doubted if his agitation would do any good. The principal reason that French was abolished in Manitoba was on account of expense. Casgrain supported Thompson's amendment. Patterson (Brant) preferred Davin's to Thompson's, as the latter was a half-hearted measure. Mr. Larrier appealed to his countrymen to support Thompson's amendment. Although it might not be exactly satisfactory to them, it carried out the principles of Provincial autonomy, to which the government was being converted by force of circumstances. McCarthy said that, while this was called a message of peace, it was not a message of peace in the country. He saw every possible evil in delegating a portion of the disturbing question to the Northwest. Even if disposed of to-night, it would be brought up at the earliest opportunity. It was only a pretence of peace. The two leaders might shake hands and coerce their followers to accept it, while it satisfied neither one party nor the other.

A division was taken at ten o'clock, when Thompson's amendment was carried on a division by 149 to 50.

OLD VARSITY IN ASHES.

ONTARIO'S GREAT SEAL OF LEARNING RUINED BY FLAMES.

A Wierd Spectacle in Queen's Park—Graphic Picture of the Conflagration—All of the Beautiful Interior and the Famous Appointments Furnish Fuel for the Devastating Elements—The Building was not Provided With Proper Protection.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—The beautiful college and university building in the Queen's Park, the pride of the city and the glory of the province alike, the finest effect in architecture in the country, is in ruins.

On Friday night, the explosion of a coal-oil lamp started a fire on the main stairway leading to the library reading room in the southeast corner of the building, and with the rapidity of lightning it spread in two directions, north and west, until everything in the main building and the east wing was destroyed.

The damage to the university in loss of buildings, library, museum specimens, instruments, not to say inconvenience and break in the work of the institution, must exceed a million dollars.

All the records of the university are gone.

The evening had been set apart for the annual conversazione, and it was in the preparations for this event that the fire had its origin.

Two of the assistants were carrying a box with a number of lighted lamps up the southeast stairway, to be used in lighting the adjoining

THE PRINCE OF copic specimens in the read-
WALES' CHAIR. ing rooms above, when one of the lamps exploded. The men were unable to control the flames.

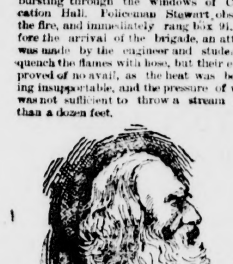
The library, with its 25,000 volumes, some of which cannot be replaced, and worth $120,000 to $150,000, was the first destroyed.

The building cost about $400,000, thirty-five to forty years ago, when building was cheap. It could not be replaced to-day for twice that sum.

The only part remaining is the round laboratory (now the physical museum) at the south west corner, and the residence, being in the rear.

F. Eversfield, the engineer of the University, was in the building when the blaze first started and was able to state a few facts regarding the accident which caused the fire. According to his story several employees were engaged in decorating the senate chamber for the conversazione, and Mr. Archibald Pride, the sub-janitor, assisted by a companion, was carrying a tray of lighted lamps up the stairs that led to the chamber. When almost at the top Pride slipped with his end of the tray, which caused all the lamps to fall on the steps. An explosion immediately occured, and the blaze soon communicated with the surrounding woodwork. The two men, becoming frightened, it is supposed, endeavored to get out of the eastern door. Fireing, however that this was locked, they turned and ran through the corridors to the students' rooms.

The students were all engaged in dressing for the conversazione, and a general alarm was raised. By this time the flames were bursting through the windows of Convocation Hall. Policeman Stewart, observed the fire, and immediately rang box 91. Before the arrival of the brigade, an attempt was made by the engineer and students to quench the flames with hose, but their efforts proved of no avail, as the heat was becoming insupportable, and the pressure of water was not sufficient to throw a stream more than a dozen feet.



SIR DANIEL WILSON,
President of University College.

An old graduate who has been many a day in the university told the following story in effect: "Strolling near the east pile just as the last streak of day cast a faint glow over the white canopy of snow, in thinking of many days spent within its massive walls I found myself all at once within the shadow of the eastern wing and looking up at the windows of Convocation Hall. As I glanced at the stained glass I noticed that one of the windows seemed to be lit up. The light became more vivid, and presently a sheet of flame flushed up, and spreading to other windows the whole eastern corridor seemed lighted up resplendent as from some entertainment. An officer was near the spot and the city was soon alarmed with the fire ringing that old Toronto University was ablaze.

"Reel after reel came rushing up the main avenue leading to the great archway in front. A dozen streams played upon the flames, but of little avail were they to cope with the strong northwestern breeze. And now the library and the senate chamber were a mass of lurid fire. Volumes of ancient lore, copies of classic writers, of Homer and of Virgil and some works that can never be replaced, were all consumed.

Meantime a heavy shower of sparks like a fiery snow storm drove the thousands of spectators eastward from the building. Many more anxious to see the ruin complete lingered, shielding themselves from the fiery shower behind trees, behind anything, looking like Dore's picture of the lost souls in Dante's Inferno. But still they stayed until the cold, and until literally but bleak bare walls and charred embers remained to be gazed upon. Late in the night the west wall in the north corner fell with a terrific crash, scattering for yards around the massive, glowing timbers and a shower of sparks. The iron gates of the main entrance were swung wide open and within the fire formed a glowing, brilliant arch.

"The gates were almost locked together. At the rear of the pile and on the [illegible] of convocation hall I looked down into a glowing furnace which to convert it into a semblance of Hades needed only imagination. From above would fall every moment some heavy piece of sculpture stone, and at times it seemed that even the walls of the old hall must topple into the flaming mass. The stained glass windows were all broken out, and from within the brilliant light shone not fitfully, but as an illuminated palace for some gay festivity.

"The effect was all the more startling from the deep gloom shadowing around the dark pine trees outside coming into such striking contrast with this vivid light."

It is estimated 20,000 people viewed the fire.

TRANSATLANTIC ADVICES.

WM. O'BRIEN RAILS AT THE "ULSTER MINSTRELS."

The Debate on the Address in the Imperial House of Commons—The Government Will Ask Parliament to Adopt the Parnell Commission Report.

LONDON, Feb 17.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell asked for information as to the Government's intention regarding the report of the Parnell Commission.

Hon. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, said the Government intended to ask the House to adopt the report and to thank the commission for its just and impartial conduct. Mr. Smith's answer was greeted with cheers, counter cheers and laughter. He also said the Government would ask the House to enter the report on its journals. [Cries of "Oh, oh!"] He further said he hoped, subject to the progress of business in the House, to make a motion on Monday next to carry out the Government's intentions.

In the House of Commons to-day the debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was resumed. William O'Brien declared that the Nationalists had grown stronger under coercion. During Balfour's term of office as Chief Secretary for Ireland £120,000 had been subscribed by the people to carry out the objects of the League. The boycott still prevails everywhere and the Nationalists had triumphed even in the districts to which the "Ulster Minstrels," with T. W. Russell as bones and Major Saunderson as tamo player, were accustomed to perform.

T. W. Russell attacked the Parnellites, saying they now begattered praise on Gladstonit s whom before they had covered with the worst epithets. Thus Earl Spencer was charged with murder and every effort made to blacken his character.

Mr. O'Brien interrupting, said: "I certainly would not let any man say that outside of this House."

Mr. Russell said the charge he made against the Parnellites was certainly true. Now the Parnellites embrace Earl Spencer. The Opposition asserted that Balfour had enforced the coercion law with needless severity. Probably the press clause in the Crimes Act was unwise but in other respects coercion had assisted to restore and maintain order in Ireland.

Shaw-Lefevre severely stigmatized the manner in which he had been subjected to surveillance during his recent visit to Ireland. He confessed he had been privileged in one particular, for he had used language which if used by any Parnellite would have led to his imprisonment in Ireland he held was not due to coercion, it was entirely due to a good harvest.

Smith-Barry, the head of the organization of Irish landlords, defended himself from Lefevre's strictures. He charged that the Parnellites had abetted the clergy in bringing about the ruin of Tipperary, which was reduced to a most deplorable condition as to trade.

Disasters at Sea.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The schooner Mary Moyle was run into and sunk Jan. 12 by the British steamer Manhattan, which sailed from London for New York but put back to Queenstown. The only survivor of the persons on the schooner has just been landed at Belfast and reported the disaster. A launch is supposed to have been sunk in Solway Firth to-day and six persons are thought to have been drowned.

Dom Pedro's Mind Unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A Parris correspondent says Dom Pedro's nervous disease increases and partly unhinges his mind. He lives in daily expectation of being recalled to rule Brazil and does not realize the precarious state of his own finances. He refuses to reduce his Imperial suite and maintains his expenses on a grand scale.

Desires to Pay His Debt by Marriage.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—General Boulanger was notified to-day that the Sacred Congregation to which the matter was referred at Rome, had decided against his application for divorce. The General has sent to the Papal Nuncio at Paris entreating him to ask the Holy Father to overrule the decision. Should the application be successful the General will marry Mdle. Bonnemain, to whom he owes 160,000 francs.

Devoured by Sharks.

ADEN, Feb. 17.—An awful scene took place on board the Peninsular & Oriental Company's steamship Victoria, homeward bound from Australia. When midway between Colombo and Aden a male passenger leaped overboard. The engines were instantly reversed and a boat was ordered to be lowered. As the crew obeyed the order the forward davit tackle slipped from the sheaves of the boat man, who was overboarding and fell into the sea, numbering 13, fell into the water. A second boat was instantly lowered with a crew of 11. This latter was lowered in part safety and succeeded in rescuing but the unlucky 13. The other two together with the unfortunate suicide were devoured by sharks.

Will Be a Big Strike.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Four hundred thousand miners in Great Britain have decided to adhere to the demand for an increase of 10 per cent. in their wages. It is probable the men will strike. Should they do so the coal output will decreased three-quarters.

M. Cornellian's Sentence Increased.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 17.—The appeal court to which was carried the case of M. Cornellian, proprietor of the cartridge factory at Antwerp in which the disastrous explosion occurred last September, and who was sentenced to 4½ years' imprisonment and fined 2000 francs for committing homicide by imprudence, has confirmed the sentence and added 18 months thereto.

To "Civilize" Africa.

ZANZIBAR, Feb. 17.—Major Wissmann at the head of a strong force will march into the interior at the end of April. He will have 400 natives fully equipped and armed with magazine rifles. He will take 18 mountain guns, two torpedo boats and four river boats and two large guns to defend stations to be built on the caravan road.

The Liberal Federation.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A special meeting of the council of the Liberal Federation has been convened to consider the policy of that organization as to the Parnell report.

Agnes Retains Sir Charles.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The agent of Agnes Huntington has retained Sir Charles Russell in that actress action against Augustus Harris for breach of contract.

Bismarck to Resign.

BERLIN, Feb. 17.—It is stated on good authority that Bismarck will retire from the Prussian service.

THE DOMINION IN BRIEF.

Tweed is now agitating for incorporation.

Nova Scotia's Legislature opens next Thursday.

The plasterer's strike at Montreal is yet unsettled.

The Y. M. C. A. convention opened Friday at Winnipeg.

A. Therien, one of the Hull ruffians, was fined $20.

A Dominion Banker's Association has been organized.

Frauds in the jury pay list in Lincoln county have been detected.

It is proposed to erect sheltering houses for immigrants at Montreal.

Mrs. Vincent, at Nicolat, Que., hanged herself while mentally deranged.

Mr. Garson, M. P. P., has been nominated by the Labor party of Lincoln.

Mr. Alex. Lawrence, M. P. P., was taken suddenly ill at Winnipeg Friday.

Dr. Montague and Mr. Coulter were nominated Friday to contest Haldimand.

Burglars on Wednesday attempted to plunder the residence of Col. Smith, at Kingston.

Twenty six thousand dollars were expended in Public School work in Kingston during 1889.

Two C. P. R. trains collided near North Bay on Wednesday, several persons being injured.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Iron Founders Association was held in Hamilton on Thursday.

An Italian fruit peddler was brutally assaulted by a gang of firemen at Hamilton.

Mr. M. B. Williams, license inspector for North Wentworth, died in Dundas on Wednesday night.

Capt. Heigham, formerly chief of the Quebec provincial police, died recently in North Carolina.

A farm labourer named James Baxter was terribly mangled in a runaway accident at Plattsville.

Toronto is going to increase her police force to be commensurate with the growth in population and area.

Miss Bertha Wright, the plucky leader of the Hull evangelists has applied to Premier Mercier, for protection.

A colonist party of 18 families from New Brunswick passed through Montreal for British Columbia.

Another fatal accident occurred at the Foxton mines whereby James Hogan, a young man lost his life.

Two M. C. R. freight trains collided between Dufferin and Cayuga stations on Thursday night. No lives were lost.

Senator Abbot, who is far from recovered from his recent illness, has left Montreal for Florida.

Ontario Electoral District Agricultural Societies will ask for a government grant of $20,000 for county shows.

The death of Senator Macdonald was touchingly alluded to in the House, and deep regret expressed by the members.

There is a railway project to run a line from Lake of Bays at Baysville to the Grand Trunk Railway at Bracebridge.

In future the weather forecast for Manitoba will be telegraphed all over that country for publication in the newspapers.

On Friday last, a man named D. Hinkley arrived in Kingston, having travelled all the way from Dakota in a covered waggon drawn by mules.

Mr. D. Creighton, M. P. P., has been renominated to contest North Grey in the Conservative interest at the coming Local election.

The Ontario Government is to be asked to take steps to extend the operations of the Torrens system of land transfer to the whole Province.

The Canadian Press Association met in annual session last week in the Toronto City Council Chamber, and discussed important matters.

Daniel Fetterley at Bracebridge was sent to the penitentiary for seven years for a criminal assault on Mrs. George Spears, of Chaffy Township.

The McLeod Gazette strongly urges upon the Dominion Government to rescue the little girl held by the Indians, no matter what the consequences.

The Dominion Government and its supporters in Parliament on Monday held their third caucus for the consideration of the dual language problem.

Prince Dhuleep Singu, A.D.C. to Gen. Sir John Ross, has suddenly left Halifax for Paris, mourned by a host of admiring young ladies and baffled creditors.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice was formally called to the Bar of Ontario, last week. He was presented by .E Irving Q.C. and welcomed by Sir Thomas Galt.

The Canadian Pacific people are about to build seventeen new Mogul locomotives for the Rocky Mountain section at their shops in Montreal. The increase in traffic is said to warrant this.

Mr. Mercier, although relieved of the congestion of the lungs from which he has been suffering lately, has not yet made his appearance in the House, his physician advising him to keep to his room.

L. O. Pacaud, M.L.A. for Montreal East, in a lecture on "The Political Future of Canada" before the Club National, said Imperial Federation was an impossible dream, objected to Independence as the English would swamp the French Canadians, and declared that if a change took place he favored annexation.

The proposed conference of municipal authorities of the towns east from Whitby, with a view to the improvement of their railway facilities, having been favorably received all along the line, the special committee of the Whitby Town Council making such proposal decided to call a conference to meet this week in the Town Hall at Bowmanville.

A shooting affray is reported from Joliette, Quebec, with probably fatal results. Two brothers quarrelled Sunday evening, and, after a heated discussion, one shot, the other with a revolver, firing three shots at him and in the struggle which ensued two more were fired, one of which narrowly missed the father of the two young men, who came down stairs to his younger son's assistance. The wounded man is reported dying, and has received the last rites of the Church.

Mr. Rykert's letters about the Northwest timber scandal have been pretty roughly criticised both by members of the opposition and of the government. Hon. Mr. Bowell, Mr. McCarthy and Sir John Macdonald stated that the language of the letters was singularly unfortunate and uncorrect in their references to different members of the government.

TORONTO, Feb. 17.—On Thursday, Treasurer Ross delivered his annual statement to the assembly. He first presented a statement of the receipts of 1889, which are: Subsidy and specific grant, $1,196,872; interest on capital held, debts due to the Dominion to Ontario and interest on investments, $883,025; Crown Lands department, $1,190,455; Algoma taxes, $6,911; law stamps, $84,841; licenses, $802,734; Educational Department, $35,350; public institutions, $151,199; casual revenue, $44,404; insurance companies' assessments, $2,959; removal of patients' assessments, $5,905; and other receipts, among which are drainage works' assessments, $17,480, and Toronto Asylum sale of lands, $110,851, making a total, exclusive of drainage debentures, of $3,499,883. The drainage debentures bring the total up to $3,558,805. This is greatly in excess of the estimated receipts. Coming to the Crown Lands Department, the treasurer pointed out that the estimated receipts were exceeded by $66,455. In 1884 he had undertaken to meet a cry that the revenue from Crown Lands was diminishing rapidly, but he had produced figures covering 11 years, demonstrating the falsity of that cry. The estimated receipts from the Department of Education was $22,000; the actual revenue amounted to $35,350,71. With regard to the revenue from licenses, while the estimate had been $200,000, the actual receipts amounted to $302,734.

Their estimated expenditure altogether for the coming year was $4,430,054, and estimate receipts $3,587,222 81. Then they had in the banks credit balances of $517,361,67, or they had with what cash there was on hand and with what they expected to receive during the year sufficient to make up $3,851,484,47. To take from that their estimated expenditure, it would leave a balance of $434,430. But there was certain expenditures outside the Supply Bills. They had railway certificates, $717,482, and annuities, $52,300, or in these two items together $769,782. That would leave a balance in the banks of $334,248 unappropriated. But they had expenditure to provide for on the Parliament Buildings. Now, it never had been expected that the Parliament Buildings would be constructed almost entirely out of annual revenue. They were still using thirty acres of the property originally set apart to be used for that purpose which was steadily increasing in value every year, and he did not think he was too sanguine in believing that these lands, with the amount they were deriving from annual revenue, would complete the Parliament Buildings without drawing a dollar from the surplus.

Mr. H. E. Clarke replied. He contended that the Provincial figures showed that the expenditure from 1882 to 1886 amounted to $12,322,747, and the income to $11,415,076, thus leaving a total deficit for these years of $906,671. He claimed that there should be added to this the sums borrowed, viz., $655,604, which would raise the deficit to $1,562,555. This had since been increased to $1,982,689. He charged that the $4,000,000 surplus left by John Sandfield Macdonald vanished with the advent of the gentlemen opposite in power.

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GEO. OLDS, LUCIUS TUTTLE,
Gen. Traffic Mgr. Passgr. Traffic Mgr.
ROBT. KERR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

FOUR NEW STATES.

South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana and Washington.

On February 22, 1889, the President signed the bill creating South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, and Washington states of the Union.

South Dakota.—The great Prairie State, to which the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway has three main lines reaching Eilandale, Aberdeen, Huron, Watertown, and Sioux Falls. Go to South Dakota via the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway and pass through St. Paul and Minneapolis en route.

North Dakota.—Where is grown No. 1 Hard Scotch Fife wheat; whose healthful climate nurtures the most vigorous and loamy civilization on earth; where single counties raise more wheat, oats and barley, than entire states; the soil of whose fertile prairies is richer than the valley of the Nile; where the Turtle Mountain, Minot, Devil's Lake land districts invite the home seeker to secure a free home. Magnificent daily train services to Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Devil's Lake, Bottineau, and all other important points.

Montana, the golden.—Treasures in her mines of precious metals; wealth in her 4,000,000 head of live stock; profit in her fertile fields, producing a larger yield of crops than any other state or territory; the richest country per inhabitant on earth where prosperity is universal; which has the best paid labor in the world; a balmy winter climate, caused by warm winds from the Pacific. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only railroad passing through a continuous agricultural country from St. Paul and Minneapolis to the Rocky Mountains. It runs through the Great Reservation of 18,000,000 acres of land, free to settlers, in the Milk River Valley. Wood, water, and coal in abundance; no irrigation required; the only line passing through Great falls; with its 1,000,000 horse power cataracts; immense coal veins, and surrounding farming country of free land, through Helena, the capital city and commercial centre of Montana, and Butte, the richest mining camp on earth, to San Francisco by the Columbia River Valley, Portland and Shasta Route, or Ogden, Utah, to California points. Remember this is the only line running dining cars, sleeping cars, and free colonist sleepers of its own from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Great Falls, Helena and Butte. It is also the shortest line to Butte.

Washington.—The country of tall timber, indented by Puget Sound, the Mediterranean of the Pacific. Do not forget that the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway is the only line which offers a choice of three routes to the Pacific coast. The Manitoba-Pacific route is the only line by which passengers en route for Tacoma, Portland and San Francisco can pass through Fort Towne-end and Seattle. Free colonist sleepers run through without change ordinary. Distance to the Pacific Coast is same as by other lines but prices of tickets are five and ten dollars less. Take the Seattle route.

For further information, maps, rates and publications in regard to the resources of the four new states, write or apply to F. I. WHITNEY, Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt., St. P. M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

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WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors
TORONTO.

QU'APPELLE OBSERVATORY.

Readings of the thermometers for the week ending Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1890:

	Maximum.	Minimum.
Thursday, Feb. 20....	—13	—30
Friday, Feb. 21.....	7	—23
Saturday, Feb. 22....	21	—7
Sunday, Feb. 23.....	18	—9
Monday, Feb. 24	—11	—24
Tuesday, Feb. 25	—22	—44
Wednesday, Feb. 26..	—13	—37

WIND VELOCITY AND DIRECTION.

	6 a.m.	1 p.m.	6 p.m.
Thursday, Feb. 20 ..	w 4	w 15	sw 10
Friday, Feb. 21....	sw 9	sw 14	sw 14
Saturday, Feb. 22..	sw 13	sw 17	sw 14
Sunday, Feb. 23....	nw 18	N 25	nw 30
Monday, Feb. 24....	nw 4	w 15	nw 11
Tuesday, Feb. 25 ...	calm	w 10	sw 6
Wednesday, Feb. 26	sw 11	sw 20	sw 13

The Qu'Appelle Progress

IS A STRAIGHT

PROHIBITION PAPER,

Making the Cause of First Political Importance.

Only One Dollar a Year in Advance.

FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1890.

Home & Gossip.

Little Local Links in the Town's Chain of History.

QU'APPELLE.

—Weather moderating.

—Qu'Appelle Masonic Lodge meets next Tuesday evening.

—McMillan's mill will begin operations again next week.

—Service in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning at 11 o'clock only.

—Rev. A. Hamilton, of Whitewood, was in town Wednesday. His numerous friends here were pleased to see him.

—Ferry's seeds at the Qu'Appelle Medical Hall. Orders taken for any other kind, also for all kinds of house and garden plants.

—The little daughter of Mr. H. A. Axford is very ill with inflammation of the lungs, but she is now thought to be improving.

—Mr. H. Crawford and his mother arrived here from Winnipeg Wednesday morning. They are on a visit to Mr. Archibald Walker, of Edgeley.

—Mr. C. Cliffe, editor of the Brandon Mail, was in town yesterday. He is making a trip west as far as Donald in the interests of his paper.

—Next Monday being the first Monday of the month, it is the day fixed by their rules for the regular monthly meeting of the municipal council.

—The thermometers at the government observatory here registered the lowest on Tuesday night of any time since the observatory was opened five years ago.

—Qu'Appelle Council, No. 3, R. T. of T., will hold an open meeting in the Methodist church on Monday, 10th March, to which the public are invited. There will be an entertaining program.

—A local branch of the Epworth League of the Methodist church has been organized here, and will hold regular meetings every Friday evening. Mr. J. B. Glover is president and Mr. H. Anus secretary.

—Mr. A. M. McLane, as road overseer for this district, advertises that parties who are found meddling with any of the fire tanks will be rigorously prosecuted. Any person injuring those tanks deserves to be punished.

—At the Leland: J. H. Cameron, Moose Mountain; George Forsyth, L. C. McIntyre, Winnipeg; Arthur Pears, Fort Qu'Appelle; James Leyblatt, C. T. Gallagher, J. C. Gudin, Toronto; J. A. Munn, Windsor, Ont.; A. T. Holmes, N. W. M. P., C. Cliff, Brandon.

—At the Queen's: J. Donaldson, Brandon; Thos. McKay, Montreal; Joseph Penn, James Ross, Fort Qu'Appelle; Andrew Marchinson, Toronto; Miss Archibald, Mrs. Archibald, John Rogers, K. D. McLay, Regina; T. C. Fahey, Winnipeg; H. McMaster, Minneapolis.

—There will be a special meeting of the Directors of the South Qu'Appelle Agricultural Society on Saturday, the 8th day of March next, at 11 o'clock, at the Queen's Hotel, when all Directors are requested to attend. The object of the meeting is to consider the matter of seed grain.

—And now the croakers, if there are any in Qu'Appelle, will have something to say about THE PROGRESS. The way to silence them is to ask them if they have paid their subscriptions, for nine times out of ten, those who are the loudest in faultfinding owe the printer the longest account.

—It is reported that the Northern Pacific & Manitoba Railway will soon open an office at this point for the sale of tickets, etc. A passenger wanting to go to Vancouver can pay the local rate from here to Winnipeg, on the C. P. R. and buy a ticket to the coast over the N. P. for the same amount it would cost him to go west from here.

—A prominent implement agent has informed us that payments for farm machinery have been more fully and promptly met this winter in the Northwest Territories than in Manitoba. Still some of the people in the provinces to the east of us think the country beyond their boundary on the west does not compare with theirs.

—This municipality has a dog bylaw by which all persons owning or harboring dogs are required to pay a tax of one dollar for each dog and two dollars for each bitch, but it is not being enforced, because no one appears to be willing to accept the position of collector to enforce the bylaw. The last provision in the bylaw called for an indictment to enforce it. The council should make an effort to put the dog bylaw in force.

—The town of Boissevain in Manitoba, which is not so large as Qu'Appelle, is alive to the necessity of having a local paper. It is offering good inducements for the publication of a weekly paper. The business men offer 50% per cent more yearly advertising contracts than THE PROGRESS now contains.

—On Wednesday last as Mr. Pollock, of this town, was cutting wood the axe caught in the clothes line and rebounding struck him on the head. He did not take much notice of the blow at the time, but the next day it seemed to affect his brain, and he became so bad during the afternoon that it was feared he would die. We are pleased to be able to state that he is better to-day.

—For a business man to withdraw or reduce an advertisement during dull times is about as sensible as stopping a cow's feed when she quits giving milk. It may be retorted in kind that THE PROGRESS should not reduce its size in hard times. But we meet that by giving our reading matter in smaller type and still making the paper worth more than the one dollar we charge for it. Therefore our subscribers will not be losers by the reduction in size.

—A special meeting of Regina Presbytery was held at Whitewood to consider the resignation of Rev. Dr. Jardine, of Prince Albert. It was decided to cite the congregation there to appear for its interests at the regular meeting to be held at Brandview on the 10th proximo. Mr. D. Robertson was received by commission as elder from Whitewood congregation. The Presbytery being informed of the death of Rev. Benjamin Jones, of Round Lake, passed a resolution of condolence with Mrs. Jones and relatives, and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to Mrs. Jones.

WORDS WELL SPOKEN.

Speaking of the local newspaper, the eminent Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Court of the United States, says: Every year every local paper gives from $100 to $4,000 in free lines for the sole support of the vicinity in which it is located. No other will or can do this. The local editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other ten men, and, in all fairness, man with man, he ought to be supported, not because you happen to like him or admire his writing, but because a paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliant or crowded with great throughts, but financially it is more of a benefit to a community than a preacher or teacher. Today the editors of local papers do the most work for the least money of any man on earth. Subscribe for your local paper, not as a charity, but as an investment.

A LIFE RECORD.

"I had been troubled for about 35 years with biliousness and liver complaint, and after using about three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I feel entirely relieved, and have not had an attack for two years."

JOSIAH GAMEY, MAXWELL, ONT.

MARKET PRICES.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, is 85c.
Oats, 70c to 75c.
Barley, 50c to 60c
Beef, live weight, 4c per lb.
Beef, dressed, 7c "
Pork, dressed; 8c "
Mutton dressed, 12½c "
Potatoes, $1 00 per bush.
Cabbage, 14c per lb.
Butter, 15c " "
Eggs, 25c per dozen.
Chickens, 13c per lb.
Turkeys, 15c per lb.
Geese, 12½c per lb.

THE CRADLE.

MCINTOSH.—At Indian Head, on the 23rd inst, the wife of D. McIntosh of a daughter.

WANTED

A FEMALE TEACHER with third class certificate at Fairview Protestant Public School, services to commence April 1st and continue six months. Applications stating terms addressed to the undersigned at Balgonie P. O. will secure prompt attention.

WM. BROWN, Chairman,
Fairview, Feby 26th, 1890.

NOTICE.

I THE UNDERSIGNED hereby given notice that all persons breaking open or otherwise committing damage or injury to any of the water tanks in the town of Qu'Appelle will be summarily prosecuted under the provisions of "the Act respecting" malicious injuries of property (Ch. 162, Sec. 59 of the R. S. C.).

A. M. McLANE,
Road Overseer District No. 25,
Municipality of South Qu'Appelle.
Feb'y 29, 1890.

SHERIFF'S SALE

Northwest Territories,

Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.

To WIT.

By virtue of a Writ of Execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of S. H. Caswell, and to me directed against the Lands and Tenements of John W. Johnston and Thomas C. Gerrell, I have seized and taken into Execution all the right, title and interest of the said John W. Johnston in and to the following lands and tenements namely: The north half of the north west quarter of section thirty two (32) in township seventeen (17) in range thirteen (13) west of the second (2nd) principal meridian in the North West Territories, which said right, title and interest I shall offer for sale on SATURDAY, the 31st day of MAY, 1890, at my office in the Court House, in the town of Regina, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon.

JAMES H. BENSON, Sheriff
Sheriff's office,
Reg ina, February 24, 1890.

FOR SALE.

3 COWS, 1 AYRSHIRE BULL and 4 Steers. If sold in one lot, $35 each.

W. CHESTERFIELD,
Balgonie

MORTGAGE SALE

OF FARM LANDS in the District of Assiniboia.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage (which will be produced at the time of sale), there will be offered for sale by public auction, by G. S. Davidson, auctioneer, at the Queen's Hotel, in the town of Qu'Appelle, in the Northwest Territories, on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1890, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following lands, viz: Being in the Provisional District of Assiniboia in the Northwest Territories, and being composed of the south west quarter of section 4, in township 18, range 10 west of the second principal meridian, in the Northwest Territories, which land contains 160 acres more or less. The above land is situate about 5 miles from Wolseley Station, and the Vendors are informed that on the premises are a log house and stable and that 25 acres were formerly cultivated. Further particulars, terms and conditions of sale made known on day of sale or on application to the auctioneer or to

ANDREWS & ANDREWS,
Vendor's Solicitors, Winnipeg Man.
Dated at Winnipeg this 15th February, 1890.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF FARM LANDS in the District of Assiniboia.

Under and by virtue of power of sale contained in a certain mortgage (which will be produced at the time of sale), there will be offered for sale by public auction by G. S. Davidson, auctioneer, at the Queen's Hotel, in the town of Qu'Appelle, in the Northwest Territories, on TUESDAY, the eighteenth day of MARCH, A. D. 1890, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, the following lands, viz: Being composed of the south west quarter of section ten (10) in township eighteen (18) range nine (9) west of the second principal meridian, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less. The above land is situated about 6 miles from Summerberry, a station on the main line of the C. P. R. and the Vendors are informed that on said land is a log house and stable and that forty (40) acres were formerly cultivated. Further particulars, terms and conditions of sale made known on day of sale or on application to the auctioneer or to

ANDREWS & ANDREWS,
Vendors Solicitors, Winnipeg, Man.
Dated at Winnipeg this 17th February, 1890.

TO RENT.

AFTER March 1st, the House and one acre of land at Qu'Appelle, the property of the undersigned. Also improved farm, forty acres cultivated and eighty fenced, adjoining the town limits.

For particulars apply to

GEO. B. MURPHY,
Feb. 19, 1890. Moosomin, N.W.T.

S. H. COLLINS.

QU'APPELLE,

DEALER IN

Boots and Shoes!

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Any Price You Want Them

From $1 up to $10.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER

TERMS CASH.

S. H. COLLINS.

J. H. MacCAUL,

Insurance Agent,

AND DEALER IN

Hard & Soft Coal,

BRICK,

LUMBER,

SASH,

DOORS,

BUILDING PAPER, ETC., ETC.

QU'APPELLE.

All description of seasoned British Columbia Lumber in Stock.

J. G. McKENZIE,

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QU'APPELLE STATION.

Fit and Workmanship Guaranteed.

TERMS CASH.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOW SELLING

AT VERY LOW FIGURES!

MY STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes,

Clothing, Dry Goods,

HARDWARE.

CROCKERY & GROCERIES

is still very complete. Please give us a call and see for yourself

J. P. BEAUCHAMP,

QU'APPELLE, N. W. T.

THE LELAND HOUSE.

Qu'Appelle, Assiniboia.

H. McINTOSH. A. McINTOSH

QUEEN'S HOTEL,

OF THE

TOWN OF QU'APPELLE.

The Leading House in the West.

McINTOSH BROS., PROPRIETORS.

The Canada North-West Land Co.

(LIMITED.)

Offer for Sale

SELECTED FARM LANDS

In Manitoba and the North-West Territories,

Near the Canadian Pacific Railway Main Line

A large proportion of this Company's Lands is in thickly settled Districts.

For information, Prices and Maps, apply at the offices of the Company, 14 Castle street Edinburgh, Scotland; 75 Lombard street, London, England; 181 Main street, Winnipeg Manitoba.

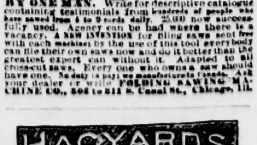
W. B. SCARTH
MANAGING DIRECTOR FOR CANADA

Canadian Pacific Railway Town Lots.

THE TOWN SITE TRUSTEES OFFER FOR SALE

Building Sites at all Stations on Main Line of above Railway Between Brandon and Calgary

W. B. SCARTH, Trustee



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—Wall paper in quantity, styles and prices, heretofore unsurpassed in Qu'Appelle, at the Medical Hall.

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OBJECT.—To make people pay their bills who can and won't. Changing their name, or moving, cuts no figure, having Attorneys in every town, are very easily found out.

O. E. COLLINS, Gen'l Manager

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Ask for sailing lists and rates of fare.

Great advantages secured by taking ocean ticket from your local agent.

Great saving effected by taking round trip ticket.

Berths on any steamer engaged without charge.

Prepaid passages arranged from any point in Europe.

Apply to your local agent; or to

E. W. WARNER, Qu'Appelle
Or to ROBERT KERR,
General Passenger Agent, Winnipeg